

CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

CHERAW, S. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839.

Vol. IV. No. 17.

TERMS.

If paid within three months, 00
If paid within three months after the close of the year, 3 50
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, 4 00
If not paid within that time, 5 00

A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 provided the names be forwarded together, and accompanied by the money.

No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion.

Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The Postage must be paid for all communications.

Dissolution.

THE Firm hitherto existing under the name of Middleton & King is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties—the business will be conducted by James King who will receive all debts due to said firm, and pay all demands against the same.

L. G. S. MIDDLETON.
JAMES KING.

22nd Feb. 1839.

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To Cotton Planters.

THE undersigned has located "himself" in Cheraw for the purpose of making and repairing Cotton Gins; and has taken a stand at the corner of front and Market streets next door above Mr. F. Long. His Gins will be made on the plan of those of Messrs Wm. McCright & Son of Winstonsboro So. Ca. He will not confine himself to either the common or reverse Gins, but will make either to order. He will also make Reversed Grist Mills; an article highly approved by those who have had them in operation. About five hundred have been sold in this and the adjoining States. The undersigned hopes to give general satisfaction by assiduity and attention to business, and the character and finish of his work.

W. A. MCCRIGHT.
Cheraw, Feb. 27, 1839.

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Standard Works.

Elegant literature just received at the Book Store, viz:
Hooles's Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
Penny Magazine Complete.
Todd's Index Romm.
English Translations, of Xenophon, Caesar, Sallust and Cicero, (Classical Library.)
Walter Scott's Works Complete, in 7 vols. 8vo.
Byron's Works, 6 vols.
Shakespeare's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.
Rogers's Poems, 2 vols.
Milton, Young, Gray and Beattie 1 vol.
Campbell's Poems, Thomson's Seasons, Arabian Nights.
Jan. 30, 1839.

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New Works.

Classical and Miscellaneous Literature, just received at the Bookstore, viz:
Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols. 8vo.
Irving's Life of Columbus, 2 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's History of England.
Scott's History of Scotland, Robertson's Historical Works 3 vols. 8vo.
Vothake's Political Economy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Potters Grecian Antiquities; Adam's Roman Do.
Loveratt's Latin Lexicon; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar;
Feltens's Homer's Iliad; Anthon's Caesar, Sallust and Cicero,
Anthon's new Greek Grammar; Kirkham's English Grammar.
Emerson's North American Arithmetic, 1st 2nd and 3rd Parts.
Jan. 30, 1839.

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Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of David G. Coit, late of Marlborough District, are requested to make payment to the Rev. J. C. Coit, whose receipts will be received by me for all payments that may be made between this time and the 15th of March next.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

January 16th, 1839.

10

BURN'S MILLS.

THESE Mills five miles below Cheraw are now in complete order for sawing lumber, grinding corn and bolting flour. The bolting cloths are new and of a superior quality. The Proprietor intends to remain at the mills the present year and will give his personal attention to all the business of the mills. He hopes by punctual attention to business, not only merit, but get a large share of custom in the above line of business.

J. W. BURN
Chesterfield, District S. C. Jan. 22d, 1838.

Prospectus of the American Museum.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of minor literary productions, by the Editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms \$5 per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies \$20.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS.

Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.
Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

Wines.

JUST received and for sale, Champagne, Madeira, Tenerife, Sicily, Port, Muscat, Hock and Malaga Wines, and for sale by JOHN MALLOY & Co
November 25th, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES AND THE SILK BUSINESS.
Extract from a letter from Mr. Chancery Stone of Burlington, N. J.

In replying to your questions it will be necessary for me briefly to recapitulate them.

1. Have you been long engaged in cultivating the mulberry?
2. What species of morus do you deem preferable, and what kind of soil suits it best?
3. What is the best mode of propagating, planting, and managing it?
4. What is the value, expense and profit on an acre of mulberry trees for the first five years inclusive?
5. What kind of worm do you consider the most valuable?
6. What help does it require to raise 100 pounds of silk?

First.—I am one of the number who first commenced the silk business in this vicinity, and have devoted the two last years with close application practically to the culture of the morus multicaulis and rearing the silk worm.

Second.—I have taken much interest during the last few years in comparing the relative qualities of the different mulberries; and at present I know of none better than the morus multicaulis for this and the more southern latitudes for the silk business. The Alpine, the Canton, and the Bruss, are excellent species, and may be well adapted to the more northern latitudes. Most of the different species I have seen, which are fourteen or fifteen varieties, require four or five years' growth before having much foliage to part with; but the multicaulis will yield a large quantity the first year's growth without injury to the tree, and is eaten with great avidity by the silk worm. The mulberry that is most productive of fruit is less productive of foliage. The multicaulis produces very little fruit, and is not often grown from the seed. It will flourish on all soils where the peach does.

To select a location on which to plant a field for the silk business, I would prefer undulating grounds, having a deep mellow loam, and mixed with sand and gravel sufficient to prevent the soil from banking or crusting. Third.—After having the ground made mellow, lay out the field in rows about four feet apart; and the surest mode, taking one season with another, is to lay the tree down full length and cover deep enough to keep moist. The time for planting in this latitude, I think will be during the first and second weeks in April, in common seasons. By planting a field of mulberries in this mode they must be taken up in the autumn, as they will stand too near each other to remain in the ground. But to plant a field of mulberries not to be taken up in the fall, my own views are to lay out the rows about five feet apart, and in the autumn take up every other tree in the rows, leaving them standing four feet apart; the remainder to have the tops cut off near the ground in the fall. In the following spring many shoots from each stump will start up with vigor, and produce an abundance of foliage, and easy to be gathered. And where the field is large, I think a very fifth row may be omitted and not planted, but used as passage for a cart or wagon in which to transport the foliage to the cocoonery. Our experiments made this season have proved the feasibility, that mulberry trees treated in the above manner will fulfil the most sanguine anticipations.

Fourth.—To answer this question it will require some philosophical speculations, as the feeding of silk worms from an acre of multicaulis of four or five years' growth has not been done by me, or under my observation. At the rate of fifty pounds of reeled silk to the acre has been produced from the first year's growth of trees.—But from an acre to be planted in the manner I have described, 80 pounds the first year will be a fair production, and by leaving the roots in the ground and pruning the tops in the autumn, I deem it not extravagant to estimate one hundred pounds reeled silk yearly on an average, the four succeeding years after the first year's growth of trees.

After the cocooneries and fixtures for feeding are prepared, we can feed the silk worms and reel the silk at an expense not over two dollars and fifty cents per pound and it is then worth from four dollars and fifty cents to six dollars a pound to the manufacturer.

Fifth.—At present I know of none I prefer to the white mammoth worm, so called, but we have a kind that spins a large yellow cocoon, and is a very good kind. The

In South, or North Carolina the growth of the trees is so much more luxuriant than in New Jersey and the price of land so low that the rows ought to be 8 or 9 feet apart except in very poor land.

Laying the trees and limbs lengthwise along the row, will doubtless do well; but more wood for the subsequent propagation of the tree, as well as more foliage for feeding, may be produced from a given number of trees, by dividing them into cuttings; which of course, is the more profitable method, so long as any thing like the present scarcity and price of trees last. After the supply of the tree shall equal the demand, the aim will be to raise the greatest amount of foliage from the least quantity of land, or with the least labor; it is now to raise the greatest length of tree, or the greatest number of buds from a given stock.

silk of the white is worth most. We have a kind called the two crop kind, that can be reproduced the same year, but they spin a small cocoon.

Sixth.—It requires a person having experience to take charge of the feeding, who can manage during the first week alone after the worms hatch, and the second week a boy or girl will be wanted to pick leaves, and after that another person, equal to a full hand, will be all that will be required to finish the crop, which be about three hundred thousand in number.

By this calculation I expect the cocoonery to be convenient to the mulberry field. It requires two hands to change the worms dextrously, but they can attend to that in the morning when the dew will be upon the leaves and to gathering the foliage after the dew shall disappear. A sock of leaves will always be wanted before hand, lest there should be rainy weather, when they cannot gather them.

Those who raise silk and wishing to sell it in its raw state, had better reel it into skeins, and it is then in a merchantable condition.

I have answered your interrogatories in a manner that appears most feasible to my views, but I do not pretend to lay down any particular modes or systems as applicable to all future generations.

THE UNITED STATES, MAINE, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a copy of the Message transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday the 26th February.

I lay before Congress several despatches from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, with enclosure, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State, and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with note from H. S. Fox, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It will appear from those documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a very large quantity of timber. It will further appear, that the Governor of Maine, having been officially apprized of the circumstance, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provision; in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the course of said depredations, disperse the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that, in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, his Excellency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whither he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Frederickton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly, as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrates, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the sheriff and the officer appointed in the place of the land agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of these depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of these occurrences, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former recalls the armed party advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support and protect the authority and subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party in the performance of their duty, and the same determination for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Government.

The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recall of the land agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister, in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interests of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States upon this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have been accidentally overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries, that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement. It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main question of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collision, and allay to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory in controversy, and also the survey and location of a railroad through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly apprized of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning its title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in a just spirit of conciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, that there is now reason to apprehend, that there is, in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the 1st of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the Federal Executive in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognized, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration; and that, in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer the decision of the question to a third Power. These are still my views upon the subject and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of

the controversy, or to cause the military power of the Federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided for by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has a right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine, that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view. The very incidents which recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine, her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guaranty that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and to invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, February, 26, 1839.
The Message and Documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT.

OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Prefatory Remarks.

The Select Committee, chosen by the House of Representatives on the 17th and 19th ultimo, to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the customs at the port of New York, and of other officers, have devoted to the faithful discharge of the duties assigned them the limited time allowed for the purpose by the shortness of the present session of Congress.

It was most obvious, however, that the whole field of inquiry presented by the resolution appointing the Committee, not being properly traversed to report thereon, either satisfactory to the country or to the Committee, during the short remainder of the present Congress. This impressed upon the Committee at once a resolution, which has been rightly adhered to, of inquiring into such branches of the subject referred to them as had most deeply excited public anxiety and alarm, and to undertake only so much of these as might be thoroughly exhausted within the allotted period of the Committee's researches. But the important results which have been attained, notwithstanding the disadvantages adverted to, cannot fail to inspire the country with a confident hope, that the high obligation which will rest upon the successors of the present Congress in the Legislature of the nation, to resume and complete the great work of investigation and reform of the alarming condition and abuses of the Executive departments of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, and from the nearest to the remotest functionaries, will engage the prompt and efficient attention which its magnitude demands.

Guided solely by the character of the developments which the investigation imposed upon them by the House has elucidated, the Committee cannot resist the conviction, that at no period in the history of the Federal Government has there been deeper or better founded cause than exists at the present moment, for every patriot heart to desire a prompt consummation of that signal "task of reform" which public sentiment many years since inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, requiring, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with freedom of election, and the intermeddling of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment,

and have placed or continued power in an faithful of incompetent hands."

The first procedure of the Committee, after organizing itself for business, was to visit the port of New York to inspect there, in person, the original records and papers of the custom-house, in connection with the examination of such witnesses as might be supposed capable of shedding light upon the inquiry imposed by the defalcations of the department. Thence forward a systematic investigation was conducted, pursuant to the resolution of the House, viz. to ascertain "the causes and extent" of those defalcations; the length of time they have existed; the correctness of the returns which have been made by Mr. Swartwout, and by the naval officers connected with the adjustment of his accounts. Concurrently with the investigation of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, those of William M. Price, late district attorney in New York, were likewise kept in view; and the fullest practicable extent of information respecting them has been obtained, and will be adverted to in the sequel of this report.

The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector of customs and the naval officer at the port of New York, was also sought to be examined by the Committee while in that city. "Considering that the customs collected at New York equal nearly two thirds of the whole amount in all the United States," as stated in the special report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, (House Doc. 13, p. 6, of the present session,) the Committee did not suppose that they should faithfully discharge their duty to the House, or pay a proper deference to that patriotic distrust which pervades the country at the present time in regard to the affairs of the custom-house at New York, were they to limit their inquiries to the returns of the late collector and naval officer, and neglect entirely those of their successors, which must, at all times, be to the country of equal interest with the former, and, at the present time, of even more immediate importance to the security of the national Treasury. But, in the execution of so much of this part of their inquiries as related to the present collector of New York, they were compelled to encounter most unexpected obstacles, interposed by the collector himself, and setting at defiance the authority delegated to the Committee by the House. The facts connected with the baffled endeavors of the Committee to obtain information from the House and country from the office of the executive branch of the Government, who is in immediate charge of and control over public moneys that "equal nearly two-thirds of the whole amount" collected from customs "in all the United States," will be more specially detailed in a subsequent portion of this report.

The Committee will remark here, that, in the onset of the investigation they have made, they supposed it both proper and safe to place themselves somewhat confidently under the guidance of the several special reports which had been made to the House upon the subject of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, by the Treasury officers, previous to the appointment of the Committee—combining, in this view, reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, the First Auditor of the Treasury, as exhibited in House document 13. It, however, very soon became evident that those reports were not to be implicitly relied on as auxiliaries in finding out either the law or the facts of the case; and that, on the contrary, they furnished but an oblique view of both the causes and duration of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, as also of the law of many material facts which develop the true character of those defalcations. Of necessity, therefore, these reports, although emanating from the highest orders of official functionaries employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, became the subjects of a cautious and critical examination as any other portions of evidence which the Committee presented, and as such it will be obligatory upon the Committee to treat them in report.

In reviewing the details of their labors, and the progress and results of them may be presented in the simplest form, the Committee propose to consider—

PART I. The defalcations of Mr. Swartwout.

PART II. The defalcations of Mr. Price.

PART III. The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector and naval officer of the port of New York, respectively.

PART IV. The defalcations among receivers of the public moneys.

PART V. The facts connected with the foregoing defalcations, and deemed material to develop their true character.

Each of the divisions thus proposed will properly involve the law appertaining to it, as the appropriate adjunct of its facts. And as the language of the law itself will in each instance will be added, that its import and force may be left neither to uncertain construction or doubtful inference. The increased fidelity of their report, in the estimation of the Committee, will be, by this mode, an ample offset to its general enlargement.

Before proceeding to the general topics of this report, as already laid down, it may be proper here to express the deep sense of disappointment and regret which the Committee feel, in not being able to communicate to the House one document that was called for at an early day, regarded as hav-

*Inaugural address of President Jackson, Mar. 4, 1829.